

Page 5, please amend the last paragraph line 26
through page 6 line 5 as follows:

X⁻ is not specifically restricted to as long as
it is an anion having fluorine or an element of group 5a
in the periodic table, and depending on uses, it can be
appropriately selected with an index of their light
absorbing property and solubility in organic solvents.

B2 For use in optical recording media, preferable ones are,
for example, hexafluoro phosphoric acid ion and
hexafluoro antimoniac acid ion which contain fluorine or
antimony and which do not substantially deteriorate
reflection layers containing metals.

Please amend the paragraph on page 15, line 26
thorough page 17 line 3 as follows:

The cyanine dyes of the present invention exert
a totally-no-problematic solubility in various organic
solvents on actual uses, and this does not substantially
restrict organic solvents used for coating the cyanine
dyes on substrates. Thus, in the preparation of optical
recording media according to the present invention, for
example, TFP frequently used to prepare optical recording
media or the following organic solvents other than TFP
can be selectively and appropriately used in combination,
if necessary: Hydrocarbons such as hexane, cyclohexane,

methylcyclohexane, dimethylcyclohexane, ethylcyclohexane, isopropylcyclohexane, tert-butylcyclohexane, octane, cyclooctane, benzene, toluene, and xylene; halogen compounds such as carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,2-dibromoethane, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, and α -dichlorobenzene; alcohols and phenols such as methanol, ethanol, 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, 1-methoxy-2-propanol, 1-ethoxy-2-propanol, 1-butanol, 1-methoxy-2-butanol, 3-methoxy-1-butanol, 4-methoxy-1-butanol, isobutyl alcohol, pentyl alcohol, isopentyl alcohol, cyclohexanol, 2-methoxyethanol (methyl cellosolve), 2-ethoxy ethanol (ethyl cellosolve), 2-isopropoxy-1-ethanol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, propylene glycol, glycerine, phenol, benzyl alcohol, cresol, and diacetone alcohol; ethers such as diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, tetrahydropyran, 1,4-dioxane, anisole, 1,2-dimethoxyethane, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether, dicyclohexyl-18-crown-6, methyl carbitol, and ethylcarbitol; ketones such as furfural, acetone, 1,3-diacetyl acetone, ethyl methyl ketone, and cyclohexanone; esters such as ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate, and trimethyl phosphate; amides such as formamide, N-methyl formamide, N,N-

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dimethylformamide, and hexamethylphosphoric triamide;
nitro compounds such as nitromethane and nitrobenzene;
nitriles such as acetonitrile, and propionitrile; amines
such as ethylenediamine, pyridine, piperidine,
morpholine, and N-methylpyrrolidone; and sulfur-
containing compounds such as dimethylsulfoxide and
sulfolane.

Please amend the second paragraph on page 17,
line 18 through page 18 line 15 as follows:

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The substrates used in the present invention
can be commercially available ones, and usually they are
prepared by forming appropriate materials, for example,
into discs, 12 cm in diameter and 0.6-1.2 mm in
thickness, to suit to final uses by the methods such as
compression molding, injection molding, compression-
injection molding, photopolymerization method (2P
method), thermosetting integral method, and lightsetting
integral method. Such discs can be used singularly or
plurally after appropriately attaching them together with
adhesives or adhesive sheets, etc. In principal, any
materials for substrates can be used in the present
invention as long as they are substantially transparent
and have a transmittance of at least 80%, and preferably
at least 90% in the range of wavelength of 400 nm to 850

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nm. Examples of such materials are glasses, ceramics, and others including plastics such as poly(methyl methacrylate), polycarbonate, polystyrene (styrene copolymer), polymethylpentene, polyetherimide, polysulfone, polyethersulfone, polyarylate, polycarbonate/polystyrene alloy, polyester carbonate, polyphthalate carbonate, polycarbonate acrylate, non-crystalline polyolefin, methacrylate copolymer, diallyl carbonated diethylene-glycol, and epoxy resin; among which polycarbonate is frequently used. In the case of plastic substrates, concaves for expression of synchronizing signals and addresses of tracks and sectors are usually transferred to the internal circle of the tracks during their formation. The concaves are not specifically restricted to a specific form, and preferably they are formed to give 0.3-1.2 μm in average wide and 70-200 nm in width.

Please amend the paragraph on page 20, line 11 through page 22 line 15 as follows:

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Since the optical recording media of the present invention can record information of characters, images, voices, and other digital data at a relatively-high density, they are extremely useful as recording media for professional and family use to record/keep

these recorded information. Particular examples of the kinds of industries and the forms of information to which the optical recording media of the present invention can be applied are as follows: Drawings of construction and engineering works, maps, ledgers of roads and rivers, aperture cards, architectural sketches, documents of disaster protection, wiring diagrams, arrangement plans, information of newspapers and magazines, local information, construction reports, blueprints of productions, etc., which are all for construction and architecture; ingredient tables, prescriptions, product specifications, product price tables, parts lists, maintenance information, case study files of accidents and troubles, manuals for claims, production schemes, technical documents, sketches, details, companies house-made product files, technical reports, analysis reports, etc., which are all for manufacturing; customers' information on sales, customers' information, information on companies, contracts, information on newspapers and magazines, business reports, reports of companies credibility, stock lists, etc., which are all for sales; companies information, stock price records, statistical documents, information on newspapers and magazines, contracts, costumers' lists, documents of application/notification/licenses/authorization, business

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reports, etc., which are all for financial; information of real property and transportations, sketches of construction, maps, and local information on newspapers and magazines, lease contracts, companies' information, stock lists, traffic information, customers' lists, etc., which are all for real property and transportation; diagrams of writings and piping arrangements, documents of disaster protection, tables of operation manuals, documents of investigations, technical reports, etc., which are all for electric and gas supplies; medical charts, files of clinical histories and case studies, diagrams for medical care/institution relationships, etc., which are all for medical services; texts, collections of questions, educational documents, statistical information, etc., which are all for private and preparatory schools; scientific papers, records, records in academic societies, monthly/reports research, data research, records and indexes of documents and literature, etc., which are all for universities, colleges, and research institutes; inspection data, literatures, patent publications, weather maps, analytical records of data, customers' files, judicial precedents on laws, etc., which are all for the field of information; membership lists, history notes, records of works/products, competition data, data of

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meetings/congresses, etc., which are all for organizations/associations; sightseeing information and traffic information, etc., which are all for sightseeing; indexes of homemade publications, information on newspapers and magazines, who's who files, sport records, telop files, scripts for broadcastings, etc., which are all for mass communications and publishers; and others such as maps, ledgers of roads and rivers, fingerprint files, resident cards, documents of application/notification/license/authorization, statistical documents, public documents, etc, which are all for government offices. Particularly, the write-once type optical recording media of the present invention can be advantageously used for storing records of cartes and official documents which must not be deleted or intentionally rewritten, and used as electric libraries of art galleries, libraries, museums, broadcasting stations, etc.
